

Kuwaitis keep vast arsenal

KUWAIT CITY (AP) — At first glance, the mound of weapons in the back office of the Sabah Al Salem police station seem to show that Kuwaiti officials are succeeding in their attempt to take weapons out of civilian hands.

Rocket-propelled grenades and 50-calibre machine gun rounds spill out of two filing cabinets and the weapons on the floor include an anti-aircraft gun barrels, several grenade-launchers, and Soviet-Chinese and U.S.-made automatic weapons.

But closer inspection shows the bulk of weapons are slightly rusted hunting guns. Kuwait, once a largely non-violent society, has been transformed by the Iraqi occupation into a country where guns are zealously held.

A government programme to collect all the weapons in civilian hands by Tuesday may fall short of its goal by 50 per cent, police officers say. Others put the return rate even lower, at about 20 per cent.

Western diplomats worry that Kuwait could become another Lebanon, given the large number of weapons in private hands, the suspicion among ethnic and religious communities and frustration over slow rebuilding. But the prospect of house-to-house searches to take away guns is no more heartbreaking.

Kuwaitis say they are keeping their weapons as insurance in case their government leaves them unprotected again — the cabinet and all senior army officers fled from Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion.

"It's a small amount (returned). People are afraid of the future, maybe (Iraqis) will come back again," said Ahmad Mohammad, who catalogues all the weapons coming into the station.

The hunting weapons eventually will be relicensed. But the military guns, which came from abandoned Iraqi stocks and broken into Kuwaiti storerooms, are being confiscated.

We don't know how many weapons are in Kuwait. It depends on the honesty of the people," said Colonel Abdul Latif Al Issa, the police officer in charge of the weapons collection programme.

About 15 people have showed up towing anti-aircraft weapons the Iraqis left in their back gardens and Col. Issa believes others are keeping them as "souvenirs."

Many believe the Iraqi occupation lowered the threshold of violence in the society and that Kuwaitis will turn to guns much more readily. They worry that Palestinians, frustrated by unemployment and abused by the security services, might take up arms. Police said only one per cent of returned weapons has come from non-Kuwaitis.

Younger members of the ruling Al Sabah family and resistance cells are also unlikely to disarm. And Shi'ite Muslims, who want years of discrimination ended in return for their loyalty during the invasion, are believed heavily armed.

Col. Issa said searching houses to take away weapons is one option being considered before the deadline expires.

For many diplomats the image of the Kuwaiti army conducting house-to-house searches is a human-rights nightmare coming on top of widespread condemnation for torture of detainees and summary trials of alleged Iraqi collaborators.

"It's an area they can blunder into with enormously negative consequences. I can't come up with an example of any society that has been able to go into homes and sweep for arms with any success," said a Western ambassador.

U.S. to veto UN moves if Israel accepts deal

Compromise proposed for peace parley

The Jerusalem Post

THE U.S. will veto any anti-Israel U.N. Security Council resolutions on the peace process, if it accepts a U.S.-brokered compromise to break the procedural deadlock blocking the convening of a Middle East peace conference.

Secretary of State James Baker told Foreign Minister David Levy last Thursday in Washington, officials close to Levy say.

Baker said he could assure us no such resolutions will pass throughout the peace process," one official close to Levy said in recouping the meeting the two held at the State Department. These officials say Baker declared the U.S. would thwart any Security Council move on the peace process. They also say Baker cautioned that one should not underestimate the desire of the Soviets and the Europeans to maintain their status within the conference rather than abdicate their power to the U.N.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir wrote President George Bush earlier this month that the presence of a silent U.N. observer at the talks could essentially be a point of pressure against Israel should direct negotiations become stalemated. Specifically,

Shamir wrote Bush that the reports of the observer could be submitted to U.N. bodies, tempting the Security Council to intervene in breaking a logjam, thus making Israel politically vulnerable.

Therefore, a U.S. pledge by Baker to Levy that would torpedo any hostile Security Council resolution on the peace process could ease Israeli fears about including such a U.N. observer.

Meanwhile, Baker remains intent on seeking to negotiate with all sides, in a bid to bridge the gap between the parties. Israeli officials say Baker has opposed efforts by White House National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft to issue invitations to the foreign ministers of the region to a preliminary parley to resolve procedural differences — and see who turns up.

Baker has so far rejected such advice as being too risky, and Shamir pointedly appealed to Bush in his letter to refrain from issuing any invitations until all outstanding issues are resolved. Levy emerged from his meeting with Baker with the understanding that Israel "will not be surprised" by any American diplomatic moves.

At Sunday's cabinet session,

the prime minister rebutted a remark reportedly made by Baker in a meeting with American Jewish leaders last week. According to participants at the meeting, Baker had charged that "people close to Prime Minister Shamir are less devoted to peace" than Shamir, Levy, and Defense Minister Arens.

The remark by Baker was taken as a veiled attack on Shamir's right-hand aide and director-general of his office, Yossi Ben-Aharon, who reportedly derided a compromise reached in a one-on-one meeting between Shamir and Baker to peace talks during his last visit here. To a lesser degree, the remark was also seen to refer to cabinet secretary Elyakim Rubinstein.

According to the Shamir-Baker compromise, Israel would not have a veto on the members of the Palestinian delegation from the territories, so long as the delegates commit to live in peace with Israel and agree to the dual-track approach of simultaneous peace talks with Arab states and Palestinians. In Shamir's letter to Bush, he backed up Ben-Aharon and said Israel must retain its veto of the members of the Palestinian delegation.

Habash says U.S. plan offers no hope

BAGHDAD (R) — Palestinian leader George Habash says the United States does not want to see the creation of a Palestinian state and that Washington's Middle East peace initiative offers Palestinians no hope.

Mr. Habash said the intifada, now in its fourth year, remained the best way of bringing the plight of the Palestinians to the attention of the world.

"The intifada is the force that we have in band to tell all the world that we want a solution for our cause based on international legitimacy," he said.

Mr. Habash said international legitimacy through United Nations resolutions gave the Palestinians the right to self-determination and says also no to any Palestinian state," he told Reuters and the Visnews television agency.

"It offers nothing whatsoever."

Palestinians should "play the card of international legitimacy (through the intifada)," said Mr. Habash, who is normally based in Damascus.

Mr. Habash, the most senior Palestinian leader to visit Iraq since Gulf war ended in February, said the PLO was being unfairly singled out for its support for Baghdad during the conflict.

"The Western states want to make of this point something against the PLO and against the Palestinians," he said, adding that the PLO had won the support of the Arab masses.

"We want to win the support of the West but what is most important for us is to win the support of our masses ... of the Arab masses."

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Mr. Habash said international legitimacy through United Nations resolutions gave the Palestinians the right to self-determination and their own state.

"The American initiative jumps all over these important points," he said.

"America destroyed Iraq under the banner of international legitimacy. If she wants really international legitimacy let America come and agree that the Palestinian issue should be solved on the basis of international legitimacy."

Mr. Habash said the PLO would work to mend fences with the Gulf states, once its main financial backers but alienated by Palestinian support for Iraq.

He said that Palestinians would in future have to depend more deeply on themselves. "We have to learn to depend on ourselves first and last."

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

PLO wants to discuss Lebanon arms plan

BAGHDAD (R) — Palestinians, while accepting the right of the Lebanese government to extend its authority throughout Lebanon, need their weapons to defend themselves. Palestinian leader George Habash said Dr. Habash, speaking late on Sunday during a visit to Baghdad, said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was fully prepared to discuss all these issues with the government of Elias Hrawi. "We do not regard ourselves as mere militia," he told Reuters. "That is why we should not be treated as the militia." Dr. Habash, whose Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) is a major force in the Palestine refugee camps of southern Lebanon, said the PLO had repeatedly expressed a desire to help the Lebanese government extend its authority in line with an Arab brokered plan to end 16 years of civil war. "At the same time we have rights, some rights, for example the security of our camps, the security of our people living in the camps," he said. "We are saying to the Lebanese government let us sit together and discuss your rights and our rights." Asked if he was talking only about the right of self-defence or a right to use Lebanon as a springboard for Palestinian attacks on Israel, he replied: "We are prepared to discuss all these things. I do not want to talk about the results of these discussions (in advance)."

Shamir ordered Shin Bet chief probed

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir ordered the head of Israel's Shin Bet security service investigated for alleged professional misconduct and impropriety, a newspaper said Sunday. The probe against the security chief, whose name is kept secret in Israel, followed anonymous complaints from senior Shin Bet officials, the left-wing daily Davar reported. Davar noted that the investigation was completed last month with no action taken, but any such probe about the highly secretive agency is new in Israel. The newspaper did not explain what improprieties might have been involved. It said the investigator appointed by Mr. Shamir, reserve Major General Rafael Vardi, questioned the Shin Bet chief and found his explanations satisfactory. The paper quoted top Shamir aide Avi Pazner as saying he was under orders not to discuss the case. Asked by the Associated Press for comment, Mr. Pazner's office said that "we don't respond to all the publications regarding the Shin Bet." In March 1989, Mr. Shamir reportedly reprimanded the previous Shin Bet chief after senior agency officers got drunk in front of Arab waiters at a party thrown for the official's birthday. Newspaper reports at the time and Mr. Shamir, a security-minded former agent for Israel's Mossad spy agency, reacted with amazement and shock to the party. As prime minister, Mr. Shamir is directly responsible for the Shin Bet.

Greece delays trial of airline bombing

ATHENS (R) — The trial of Palestinian Mohammed Rashid, accused of involvement in a mid-air bomb blast aboard a Pan American airliner, was postponed until October after a brief opening session on Monday. A three-judge court, meeting under some of the heaviest security seen in Athens in years, postponed the trial because Mr. Rashid's lawyer, Nikos Konstantopoulos, was busy with another major trial and because of a two-week lawyers' strike. Mr. Rashid is accused of the 1982 bombing of a Pan Am plane over Hawaii which killed a Japanese and wounded 15 other passengers. He has been charged with helping organise the attack and being part of a team which planted the bomb. The brief hearing was held in a special room at Athens' top security Korydallos prison under heavy police guard and with the witness stand surrounded by bullet proof, shields.

More than 1,000 mines detonated off Kuwait

PARIS (R) — The allies have detonated more than 1,000 mines in the waters off Kuwait and normal shipping traffic to the emirate will soon be restored, the French navy said Monday. A naval statement said mine clearing marine teams belonging to the nine member Western European Union (WEU) defence alliance had accounted for 869 of all the mines destroyed. Iraq has given the U.S.-led allies maps showing the location of 1,200 mines laid by its navy of Kuwait City and towards channels leading to the Shatt Al Arab waterway. A naval task force including six minelayers — France's Aigle and Orion, Belgium's Iris and Myosotis and the Netherlands' Harlingen and Haarlem — plus the Belgian support ship Zimria was now returning to Europe, the navy said.

Kuwait's Al Qabas resumes publication

KUWAIT (R) — One of Kuwait's leading newspapers returned to the streets, Monday for the first time since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait last August. Al Qabas became the second daily to publish in Kuwait since the Iraqis left in February. The other is Al Faraj Al Jadid (New Dawn), a new newspaper. Government censorship of the press, introduced in 1986, is still in force. The broadsheet Al Qabas featured interviews with the heads of the central bank and customs office in Monday's edition. During their seven-month occupation of the emirate, the Iraqis used Al Qabas' offices, press and some staff members to print Al Nidaa (The Call), a daily which ceased publication shortly before the Gulf war began on January 17. Six people who worked for Al Nidaa were sentenced to death on Saturday by one of the martial law courts set up by Kuwait to try hundreds of people suspected of collaborating with the Iraqi occupation forces.

An agreement signed in March by the foreign ministers of Egypt, Syria and the six GCC states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar — stipulated Cairo and Damascus would form the nucleus of an Arab peacekeeping force in the post-war Gulf.

"We are currently developing the Damascus declaration and executing all its points," Sheikh Saad said.

Experts from the GCC, Egypt and Syria were to meet in Doha, Qatar, Monday to discuss the accord and prepare for a foreign ministers' meeting in Kuwait next month.

The foreign ministers of the GCC, Egypt and Syria will consult well with each other during the coming meeting in Kuwait," Sheikh Saad added.

Sheikh Saad asserted Iraq was plotting to invade Kuwait again.

"(Iraq's) ambitions do not stop at Kuwait but extend to include all GCC states," he said.

PARIS (R) — France and Iran will try to reach final agreement Tuesday on a financial dispute dating back to a billion dollar loan Paris obtained from the late Shah, the French Foreign Ministry said. Settlement could pave the way for a visit to France by Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani. Spokesman Daniel Bernard told reporters on Monday that Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mahmoud Vaezi and a top French diplomat, Francois Scheer, would try to put the finishing touches to protracted talks over repayments and interest. They were due to meet at the foreign ministry in Paris. Mr. Vaezi's visit follows consultations by telephone at the weekend between Mr. Rafsanjani and French President Francois Mitterrand. France has paid back \$600 million of the loan, one of the few remaining obstacles to a complete return to normal relations. Ties were severed completely between 1987 and 1988.

France, Iran strike deal over debt

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Jews of Yemen come under spotlight

SANA (AP) — Officials deny

that a recent visit by an American Jewish delegation was aimed at arranging the secret emigration of Yemen's small Jewish community to Israel.

But the visit, widely publicised in neighbouring Arab countries, put the spotlight on the Jews of Yemen in the wake of Operation Solomon, which transported 16,500 Ethiopian Jews to Israel.

Even if American Jews were trying to arrange such an operation, its chances of success would be slight because Yemen bans travel by Jews in the country, who number between 700 and 3,000.

The operation to bring thousands of Ethiopian Jews, known as Falashas, to Israel was condemned by Yemen and the rest of the Arab World.

The Arabs reject the emigration of Jews to Israel, saying many will be settled on the occupied territories at the expense of a future Palestinian state.

Sources close to Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Al Iriyani insisted Sunday that the American Jewish delegation which came to

some 40,000 to the fledgling Jewish state from the Red Sea country. Emigration stopped in 1960.

Those who continued to live here have been allowed to pursue their religious practices and Yemenis see them going about their lives hardly any differently from the millions of Yemenis.

Their women wear headscarves like the Yemeni women and they chew the traditional sedating green leaf qat like the Yemenis.

They are distinguished by the skullcaps or by the braided forelocks that they wear. Many work as goldsmiths.

But they are not allowed to travel because they would likely end up in Israel. A human rights group noted this in a report after a visit here last year, while American Jews such as the latest delegation occasionally show up to review their status.

At one point, the so-called Sheba Operation was launched to help them emigrate to Israel, but it did not get off the ground.

Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh once said publicly: "I do not think that any of the Jews

living here want to leave, because they are in their homeland among their people and in a state that treats them as equal with other citizens."

Western diplomats noted that with last year's merger of conservative North Yemen with the formerly Marxist South Yemen, the Jews have taken a higher profile.

One of the multitude of political parties formed after the merger, the liberal Constitutional Party, invited Jews to join and said about 50 have already done so. One of the party papers carried a column signed by a Yemeni Jew, expressing views on the political system.

Yemeni Television recently screened a lively debate between two politicians, one conservative and the other liberal, on the involvement of Jews in political life. The conservative was hostile.

First to report an alleged imminent emigration of the Yemeni Jewish community to Israel and warn against it was the newspaper Al Salwa, which is run by one of the Muslim fundamentalist parties.

Egypt last month withdrew the 300,000 troops it sent to the Gulf during the Gulf crisis. Syria started withdrawing its troops this month after Kuwait asked the United States to keep for the time being some of its troops which helped liberate the emirate from its Iraqi occupation forces.

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Sudan approves U.N. food airdrop plan

KHARTOUM (AP) — The government has approved a U.N. plan to air drop relief supplies to tens of thousands of Sudanese refugees in war-torn south Sudan.

The refugees

Home News

Doctors demand better working, pay conditions

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of 1,300 doctors and specialists working for the Ministry of Health at hospitals and health centres in Jordan have sent a memorandum to the Minister of Health Adnan Jaljouli outlining their demands for better working and pay conditions and noting some drawbacks in the health service system in the Kingdom.

The memorandum noted, among other matters, that the low salaries given to the doctors working in rural and remote regions of Jordan was discouraging, that health centres and government hospitals lacked proper equipment, that the further away from the capital doctors work, the worse are their living conditions, that the Health Ministry does not have any incentives to promote doctors' work and improve their status and services, that doctors with the same specialisations and years of service receive different salaries and that the health services in Jordan force doctors and specialists to seek work in the private sector where modern equipment is available and the pay is better.

Details of the memorandum, which were published in the local Al Dustour daily, also pointed out that the health services are of three types: those of the Royal Medical Services (the Armed Forces), those of the Jordan University Hospital and the Health Ministry which operates hospitals and health centres in various parts of the Kingdom.

The conditions imposed on doctors working for the Health Ministry are the worst in terms of pay and incentives, said the memorandum.

The low-level services and the lack of proper equipment, the memorandum said, are adversely reflected on the services to the public.

The memorandum demanded that further training for doctors be offered on regular basis to upgrade their standard and efficiency, that allowances be offered as an incentive to the doctors, especially those working in remote regions of the country, and that equal treatment in terms of promotion and salaries be offered to all doctors employed in the Jordanian health sector, without any exception.

The memorandum said that a decision to scrap the National Medical Institution (NMI), which used to run hospitals, has left the whole health services system in the hands of the Health Ministry, which, they said, should be helped to offer better services to the public by first improving the pay and living conditions of the

AMMAN (J.T.) — European parliamentarians have promised to provide economic and political support to Jordan to help it overcome the present difficult conditions, in the aftermath of the Gulf war, and a European parliamentary delegation is expected here this year, according to parliament member Mohammad Abu Alim.

Dr. Abu Alim, who represented Jordan at a Euro-Arab dialogue which was concluded in Strasbourg, France, recently, said that the European parliamentary delegation was expected here in September to discuss European-Jordanian cooperation and means of European support for Jordan.

Several Arab delegations took part in the dialogue, which was characterised by total frankness, Dr. Abu Alim said.

He said that the dialogue, the first since the end of the Gulf war, revealed a similarity of Arab and European parliamentarians, views with regard to the Palestine question and the participation of

European countries in the peace-making process.

Dr. Abu Alim conveyed Jordan's official and popular views with regard to the Gulf war, noting that the international community had adopted a double standard policy with regard to the Arab issues.

Dr. Abu Alim said that he gave details about damages to the Jordanian economy as a result of the Gulf crisis, noting that now the Kingdom has lost all Arab countries, material and economic

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HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

King congratulates Iceland

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable of good wishes to the president of Iceland on his country's national day. The King wished the president and the people of Iceland further progress and prosperity.

Historians honoured

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University President Ali Mahafza, Dr. Yousef Ghawasieh, dean of the Arts Faculty, Dr. Abdul Aziz Awad and Mr. Suleiman Al Musa were all presented with medals at a special ceremony held here Monday. The medals were given in recognition of their endeavours as Arab historians who dedicated their work and efforts to writing and other activities related to Arab history.

Half of damaged projects repaired

TAFILOH (Petra) — Department of Public Works officials said Monday that they had completed nearly 50 per cent of the total repair work on agricultural projects damaged in last April's storm which hit the southern regions of Jordan. The storm caused severe damages to crops as well as agricultural roads, bridges, culverts and other property. The government had allocated JD 1 million to finance the cost of repair.

Committee to buy grain from Karak

KARAK (Petra) — A Ministry of Agriculture's committee entrusted with the task of purchasing locally produced cereals embarked on its mission in the Karak Governorate where the grain has been harvested. According to the committee, the local farmers will receive JD 175 for a tonne of wheat, JD 147 for a tonne of barley and JD 105 for a tonne of lentils.

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition of photographs by Bernard Guillot at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of paintings and sculptures by Shawqi Shoukini, Mohammad Al Jalozi and Rifaat Al Razzaz at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation (10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.)
- ★ Palestinian heritage exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Photo exhibition by Hans Richter at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ Poster exhibition at the British Council.

CONCERT

- ★ Piano recital by British pianist Antony Peebles at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

FILMS

- ★ The avant-garde films of the twenties introduced by Mr. Sami Kamal at the Goethe Institute — 8 p.m.



Chief Chamberlain Prince Raad Ben Zeid addressing the opening session

Workshop calls for rehabilitating, integrating the handicapped in society

AMMAN (J.T.) — A workshop entitled "Community-Based Rehabilitation ... the UNRWA Experience" was opened at the Amman Training Centre, near Al Mukabien, south west of Amman, Monday, with the participation of representatives of various voluntary and social services and organisations in the Kingdom.

Chief Chamberlain Prince Raad Ben Zeid, who opened the first session, called for increased efforts to give due care to handicapped persons, who, he said, require rehabilitation services so that they can be integrated in society.

Prince Raad voiced Jordan's appreciation to UNRWA (the United Nations Relief and Work

Agency) for hosting and sponsoring the workshop at its Amman Training Centre and noted that the Jordanian-Swedish Friendship Society would organise another seminar on the rehabilitation of the handicapped in October.

UNRWA Director in Jordan Franke de Jong addressed the opening session underlining the importance of rehabilitation services to the handicapped and urging the local community to offer the handicapped the opportunity to be incorporated in society.

This workshop, which would last three days, he said, is bound to offer the opportunity for the participants from various institu-

tions to exchange expertise and useful information in providing services to the handicapped people.

UNRWA submitted a working paper which noted that nearly 80 per cent of the world's handicapped persons live in developing and poor countries. The paper called for a revision of government policies with a view to introduce measures that would cater to the real needs of the handicapped.

The Queen Alia Social Fund (OAF) submitted a working paper revealing that the Kingdom has at least 13,829 handicapped persons and calling for increased private and public services to them.

\$107m aid from Italy to be used for development projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has received aid from Italy, worth \$107 million, following talks in Rome over the past week between the Italian government and a Jordanian delegation, led by Minister of Planning Khaled Amin Abdullah. The minister, who returned to Amman Monday, described his visit and talks with Italian government officials as successful and reflecting the strong ties between Jordan and Italy.

The Italian side displayed full understanding of the Jordanian economic needs, prompting the Italian government to promise aid worth \$107 million to the national economy, according to a protocol signed before the Jordanian delegation's return to Amman," said the minister in a statement.

The protocol, signed on June 12, was the first of its kind between the two countries, and the talks helped boost bilateral understanding and cooperation at all levels," the minister said.

According to Dr. Abdullah,

the protocol provided for a \$55 million grant which would be forthcoming in the form of technical assistance for the implementation of 14 development projects. These, he said, are the restoration going on at the Jerash archaeological site, the construction of the government hospital in Kurak, the enlargement of the Salt Handicraft School, the Ministry of Education's Printing Press School, a foundry being set up by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), training of officials and technicians employed by the Jordan Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company (JAMPCO), consultancy services for a feasibility study on a new tomato paste factory, development of the Jordan Electricity Authority laboratories, a dress-making workshop undertaken by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), a project to rehabilitate the hearing impaired, a scheme for the development of rural regions carried out by the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund in the Irbid Governorate, training of technicians employed at the high voltage power network undertaken by the Polytechnic School, a mosaics project in Madaba and a development project by Muta University, near Karak.

The minister said that the \$10 million had been earmarked for these projects.

Dr. Abdullah said \$12 million would come to Jordan in emergency aid to help the water, agricultural and health sectors over the coming three years.

In addition, the protocol provided for the allocation of \$20 million in the form of a loan to set up a tomato paste factory in the northern badia region and to purchase commodities from Italy, needed by the Jordanian market, the minister noted.

He said that the Italian government also decided to allocate \$26 million to finance food, as aid to Jordan. The aid, to be coming through the Ministry of Supply, would come as rice and flour to be shipped to the Kingdom during 1991, the minister continued.

He said that Italy had promised to allocate a further \$4 million to finance food supplies to Jordan in 1992.

The minister was accompanied on the visit by officials representing the Ministry of Planning, JAMPCO, the Health Ministry and the Ministry of Education.

National Music Conservatory delights audience again

AMMAN (J.T.) — After an interlude of several months (due to the Gulf war) the life of the National Music Conservatory (NMC) is in full swing once again.

Although the routine academic life of the conservatory was not affected by the events in the area, examinations are in progress at the moment, the conservatory, unfortunately, could not treat its public to any concerts by visiting musicians.

Now, as if to compensate for those stagnant months, the NMC is pleased to offer a wide range of music performances.

Last Sunday the Ludwig String Quartet (France) delighted the Royal Cultural Centre audience with its brilliant performance of classical and contemporary music. The quartet played Mozart, Ravel and a piece by H. Dutilleux. The event was coordinated with the French Cultural Centre.

The National Music Conservatory will also act as a co-sponsor of the programme of conductor Franklin Choset (U.S.), who will have a busy schedule with the NMC, Jordan Radio and Television Corporation and Yarmouk University Music Department. Mr. Choset will also pay a working visit to the army orchestra.

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RJ resumes Beirut flights

AMMAN (J.T.) — The national airline Royal Jordanian (RJ) Monday resumed its regular flights to Beirut and said that it would be operating three weekly flights to the Lebanese capital.

The resumption of RJ flights came after a six-year suspension that followed the hijacking of one of the airline's planes and the prevailing situation in Lebanon and the Arab World, according to RJ officials.

An RJ Boeing 727, with 11 passengers on board, including Jordanian officials, made the first trip and were welcomed at Beirut Airport by Lebanese Minister of Transport Shawqi Fakhouri and other officials, according to the Jordan News Agency.

Minister of Transport and Communications Jamal Saraireh expressed his satisfaction with the visit and the return to normal life in Lebanon after a prolonged civil strife.

The minister conveyed greeting to the Lebanese people from His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian government and people, and said that Jordan would not spare any aid to the Lebanese people.

He said that RJ would place all its maintenance and training facilities at Lebanon's disposal.

His Lebanese counterpart, Shawqi Fakhouri, said RJ's resumption of operations to Beirut was a very happy event for Lebanon and the arrival of the first RJ plane in six years was a historic moment for the Lebanese people because it marked the restoration of confidence in Lebanon and its march towards achieving reconciliation and stability.

RJ Chief Executive Officer and Director General Husam Abu Ghazaleh, Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Director General Jamal Balqaz and Dr. Majdi Sabri, RJ vice president for commercial affairs as well as the Lebanese ambassador to Jordan were among the officials on board the flight.

transport ministers meeting discuss civil aviation issues in the Arab World.

With the Monday flight, RJ became the eighth foreign airline to resume flights to Beirut since the Syrian-backed Lebanese armed forces reoccupied the city in a seven-month-old government drive to end 16 years of civil war.

RJ Chief Abu Ghazaleh said a statement to Petra that the resumption of the national airline's flights to Beirut constitutes an advanced step towards bolstering Jordan's ties with other Arab countries.

"The move reflects RJ's keenness on pursuing its services for the Jordanian and other Arab nations as an embodiment of principles and its role as a leading

and standing and friendship between Jordan and Arab and foreign countries," Abu Ghazaleh said.

He expressed hope that in the near future would witness further steps in bolstering civil aviation cooperation between Amman and Beirut.

ADC urges intensified campaign to portray true Arab image

By Nur Sati
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Chairman of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) Albert Mkheiber was in Jordan earlier this week in order to gather information on certain issues that, he said, were needed to be brought to the attention of the people in the United States. Mr. Mkheiber said the focus of his interest was mainly on water and the Israeli settlement policy.

"We are focusing on (U.S.) double standards and on settlements," Mr. Mkheiber said. The ADC is filing a lawsuit against the Israeli government and its settlement policy as well as for manufacturing tear gas bombs. "What we need now is to educate the American people. We have a window of opportunity. If we do not take steps and challenge them, we will never get anywhere," he added.

Another issue the ADC is focusing on is Palestine in its entirety. Mr. Mkheiber explained that when the crisis began, the issue of Palestine was brought up. Then it began to narrow down to the West Bank and Gaza, then Jerusalem and now the settlements. "We want to make sure the focus stays on Palestine," he said. "We sent an action alert," he continued. "to all our 25,000 members, asking them to meet with congressmen (on July 4 when they all go to their home towns) to bring these issues and to apply pressure."

The ADC will try to win congressmen on their side through strong lobbying. "We will try to organise first the Arab-Americans, then we will bring peace groups and ethnic groups to pressure the congress by asking many questions," Mr. Mkheiber said. He explained that the focus would be on economic issues and international law. For example, he

How could Jordan's ADC chapter, one of 70, help? "Through information," Mr. Mkheiber said. "If we get information quickly and accurately, we can disseminate it

Mr. Nasr added: "We had contacts with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and stopped many things that were not felt in the Middle East, but which could have had bad effects, like no Arabs being able to travel to the United States," he added.

Mr. Mkheiber and Mr. Nasr Sunday left Jordan for Syria and Lebanon.

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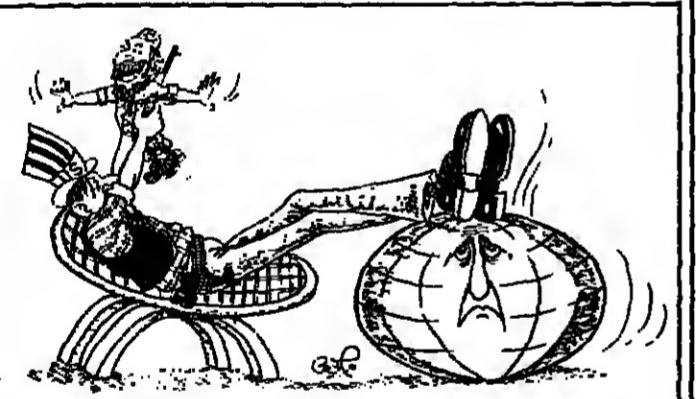
THE ASSERTION by the European Community (EC) that negotiations between the Iraqi government and Kurdish leaders are at a dead end and the 12-nation bloc's call for further United Nations and American action to "protect" Kurds in northern Iraq come as a surprise when seen in light of definite statements by Kurdish representatives that an agreement has already been worked out to resolve the Kurdish problem. Coupled with the British reluctance to release its grip on some of the economically strategic lands in northern Iraq — they being the most fertile in the country — the EC position cannot but be seen as part of an ongoing campaign specifically aimed at keeping Iraq off balance and denying its leadership any chance to restore normalcy to the war-shattered country.

Perhaps the apparent success of the Baghdad talks has disappointed some quarters and the sudden European discovery that the negotiations are deadlocked is a manifestation of that disappointment. Needless to say, any significant progress in resolving the Kurdish problem without bringing about a threat of partition of the country is seen by these quarters as a victory that the Iraqi government does not deserve and an element which will help Baghdad devote itself to addressing the problems left behind by the devastating Gulf war.

Surprising as it is, the European Community position borders on being more Kurdish than the Kurds themselves. We wonder what the Kurdish peace negotiators have to say about it.

While we do not know how the European Community reached its conclusion that the Baghdad negotiations are stalled, we do know one thing: Any prostration on the part of the international community in allowing the Iraqi government to resume total control of the country will have very adverse repercussions and add to the misery and suffering of the Iraqi people.

Haven't the Iraqi people suffered enough? Or is it that the world community — at least its so-called leadership — harbours centuries-old hostility towards the people of Iraq to the extent that they are condemned to continued misery and suffering with no light at the end of the tunnel?



ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RAI's daily Monday discussed the graduation of a new batch from the military wing of Muta University and said that the young graduates will now take their position side by side with their colleagues in defending the homeland. It said Muta University was a great symbol for Islam and for the Kingdom, and the graduates come from an Islamic site reminding us of the Muta battle in Islam; and its graduates complement the Kingdom's march towards democracy. The paper said that the democratic process in Jordan is best protected by Jordan's security and armed forces because true democracy cannot survive with the presence of internal enemies with harmful designs towards Jordan and its people. Jordan is in need of continued stability and safe and secure people if the country is to achieve further progress and development; and each member of the Jordanian family has a duty towards enhancing the country's well-being in every respect, the paper noted. The paper said that the new graduates who received military training to protect their nation from internal and external enemies enjoy the people's full confidence because, through them, the Jordanian people can barbour further aspirations and hopes for a safer future.

Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily echoed a call by the Jordanian government Sunday on international and Arab and Islamic organisations and governments to intervene and put an end to the atrocities committed in Kuwait against innocent Palestinians and Jordanians. These barbaric acts of slaughter and mordars committed after theatrical trials against those people who had built up Kuwait and its institutions transforming it into a modern state are done by irresponsible Kuwaitis who have sold out their Arab Nation, said the paper. The daily described the Kuwaiti government as blood-thirsty intent on killing innocent people and shedding the blood of Palestinians and Jordanians under the pretext that they had collaborated with the Iraqi forces during the occupation. We had thought that the Kuwaitis would benefit from the occupation and the Gulf war lessons and emerge with a new character and new principles guiding their positive relations with their Arab brothers, the paper continued. It seems that the Kuwaitis have not repented what they had been doing before the war, and are indifferent to the disasters and the economic destruction that had befallen their country and the neighbouring states, but rather they are intent on offering continued service to the colonial powers who pursue the act of pillaging Arab wealth, the paper said.

Despite problems, democracy is here to stay

By George Hawatmeh

JORDAN has had its fair share of problems this spring. The Gulf war has ended with the defeat of Iraq, leaving Jordanians to wonder about the emerging new order in the Middle East. The economy is being sustained, but there are difficult questions ahead. The growing population (over 200,000 returnees from Kuwait, along with their 30,000 cars), water shortages and pollution are other major issues that the country has to contend with.

But one of the biggest challenges that face Jordan at the present is what to make of its democratic experiment and to see whether democracy can become a way of life for its citizens and hopefully for the whole region.

While it is too early and difficult to learn every lesson the Gulf crisis and war have taught, there is nevertheless a

generally agreed view that without truly democratic political systems this part of the world will continue to suffer from strife and upheavals, warped development and economic problems. Jordan is at the forefront of subscribers to this view, both by virtue of the experience gained from its 18-month-old experiment with democratisation and because there is not any question that the pre-war political system (or order) in the area has totally failed.

Despite internal and external resistance and pressures against going out on a limb to practise democracy in the neighbourhood of mostly autocratic regimes, Jordan appears determined to stay the course. True, Jordanians are still learning the art and as such cannot claim to know it all. But they are in the middle of historic change, and would not

want others to stand obstacle in the face of what has to be a healthy transformation process. Nor, in fact, do they wish to see some overheated and localised sentiments rock the boat.

Of late there has been any number of controversial issues seriously debated at home. Most concern government decisions and attitudes on such important matters as education, corruption, agriculture, pollution by factories and in dams.

It remains to be seen how and when democracy will impact the outcome (if there is one) on either or all of these issues that had largely been "national security" material not long ago. So far, however, the debates have been not worse or more circumsy than in any working democracy we know.

This probably means that

earlier trepidations about "suddenly unleashing public freedoms" were not totally justified or accurate. But, more importantly perhaps, it means that our people are politicised, and tolerant, enough to know what the exercise is all about and to play it as well as they can.

Democracy in Jordan is in its infancy stages, it has to be said, but indications are that it can grow on Jordanians and prosper if it is nurtured and protected as an irreversible course.

After all, the entrenchment of democracy at home and its spread in the region is the only viable answer to our problems. And in these not only the home-grown controversial issues are included, but also the Palestinian problem and the future order of the Arab region as a whole.

The Jordanians, who I be-

lieve are intelligent people, know that there is no easy way out of the predicaments that the Gulf war has left us with. The only clear way therefore is to go ahead with the social, economic and political metamorphosis that is needed to create new thinking and new realism in the area, starting where credibility should start, at home.

Naturally, there are always reactionary forces that do not want society to outpace their worldly development. But as long as each and every side respects and abides by in-house democratic rules, the outcome will no doubt be progress and a more healthy development process.

There has been a thorough and intensive debate by all the political groups in the Kingdom resulting in the formation and adoption of the National

Charter which will serve as a guide for political organisation and work in the future. The document, as has been approved by all party members of the Royal Commission which drafted it and the National Congress on June 10, is a progressive social contract that will further enhance democracy and pluralism in the country.

Observers like me are watching with interest the workings of a nascent democracy at work. I am not the only one amongst them who is waging war on Jordan to emerge stronger than at any time before.

A shorter version of this article has appeared recently in "Jordan: Issues and perspectives," a bi-monthly newsletter published by the Jordan Information Bureau in Washington.

The men with muscle: the AIPAC leaders, battling for Israel and among themselves

By Lloyd Grove
Washington Post

SOON after becoming executive director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee — the pro-Israel lobby known as AIPAC — Tom Dine propounded his theory of the Muscular Jew.

It was the early 1980s, and he was busy pumping AIPAC up into a powerful, grass-roots pressure group with members in the tens of thousands.

In Dine's philosophy of brawn, which some at the lobby believed was not entirely metaphysical, there were Muscular Jews and there were others. Muscular Jews participated in policy-making through the political process, and refused to be shunted aside. The others were afraid to stand up and be counted.

Many prominent Jews in the 1930s and 1940s were of the non-muscular type. Dine believed. They thought gentle persuasion could coax the Roosevelt administration into saving millions from the Nazi death camps. In 1939, the German passenger liner St. Louis, carrying 937 Jewish refugees, was refused entry to the United States and forced to return to Europe. If AIPAC had existed then, Dine believed, it would have gotten those refugees off that ship.

AIPAC was a muscular organisa-

"You haven't heard my civics lesson," Dine said recently at AIPAC headquarters, an office as well guarded as many embassies, a few blocks from the Capitol. "I should have a bust in here of James Madison. It's his system that we are living with, and enjoying, and utilising: checks and balances! The idea that policy is made through, in this case, two branches of government, and citizens are involved in the making of it. To me, that's what this country is about — and I feel it very strongly."

At 51, he has the slender build of an inveterate jogger, and fairly shines with sunny good humour. He's so deft at communicating his protein enthusiasms — whether baseball, Greek mythology or the lifestyles of the rich and famous — that people often mention his "charisma." He's by turns funny, profane and professorial, happy giving a disquisition on the Corinthian theory of political struggle in the formulation of foreign policy, or dishing gossip about Caspar Weinberger and Richard Darman — two of AIPAC's betes noires.

But occasionally, when angry, and shouting at a reporter, he exudes a ready-to-rumble menace, as though he were still accompanying his teammates into the enemy locker room — as a first baseman for his Cincinnati high school, circa 1955 — after the other club bad mocked him with antisemitic taunts.

Like other top AIPAC employees, Dine is well paid for his trouble, in keeping with the lobby's goal of attracting the best talent. In 1989, according to AIPAC's latest available tax return, his compensation package included \$146,817 in salary, \$47,223 in expenses and \$20,520 in benefits — in the high-middle range of executive compensation at comparable Washington organisations.

But AIPAC is no ordinary public affairs group — and Dine is no ordinary lobbyist. He is, in a sense, the keeper of the flame, defending the Jewish homeland

that emerged out of centuries of persecution — not least the Holocaust of World War II. The emotional pull of these memories is a powerful inducement for AIPAC's contributors, who expect that their gifts of money, which are not tax-deductible, will be used to safeguard the Jewish state.

In August 1988, at Dine's request, fellow members of the lobby's officer committee extended him a \$150,000 mortgage loan at 6½ per cent interest, around four points below the prevailing market rate. Dine characterises the loan, to help him buy a new home, as part of his compensation package. He claimed a financial loss on his precious Washington house, which he said in a lawsuit against the parties settled out of court. In recent years, the lobby has also extended smaller, less favourable below-market-rate loans to more junior employees, for a variety of personal purposes.

"In the business world it's very common," said Washington lawyer Tom Asber, who specialises in advising nonprofits. "It's very unusual in the nonprofit world, and particularly very unusual" for an organisation that raises money from members of the public, he said. AIPAC President Mayer Mitchell, breaking his rule of never speaking to the press, said the transactions are "perfectly legal," adding: "If members of our grass-roots constituency asked about it, I'm sure they'd be totally satisfied."

AIPAC's key leadership, led by Beverly Hills millionaire Lawrence Weinberg, recruited Dine from the staff of Sen. Ted Kennedy. Dine's career had spanned the Peace Corps and the Foreign Service, the civil rights and anti-war movements, 10 years on the Senate staff, membership in the Council on Foreign Relations and a fellowship at Brookings, and Kennedy's 1980 presidential campaign. He was the Massachusetts Democrat's liaison to the Jewish community and his adviser on Middle East issues, having visited Israel twice.

Dine's second trip, in 1975, made a profound impression on him. He toured the countryside with a geographer from Tel Aviv University, a former paratrooper who introduced him around to his buddies on the moshavim and kibbutzim. They were veterans of four wars going back to 1948, and their lives, it seemed to Dine, were rich and tragic. He was especially moved by a man wearing an undershirt whose useless arm hung limply from its socket.

They were tough, these sunburned farmer-warriors, but they were also intellectually engaged. The bookshelves in their humble houses were filled with Russian history and Marxist theory. Dine had never had more stimulating conversations. He was smitten by these crazy Jews, as he thought of them, who were making a country work.

They would never let a bully kick sand in their faces.

Muscle building

The AWACS defeat confirmed his view that it was time to take the issue beyond the Beltway. He analysed the votes in the House and Senate, and identified 25 states in which the lobby had arrived. There was no getting around the fact that AIPAC had lost. Never again, if Dine could help it.

A "Well-Oiled Machine"

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"I believe people are basically self-destructive." When people are doing well, why do they all of a sudden do badly? Why do moths go to flames, when they could fly anywhere? Take two successful first-term presidents — Nixon and Reagan. What happens immediately into the second term? Hubris sets in. Misguided, misdirected policies. Looseness. They forget their raison d'être." — Tom Dine, AIPAC executive director.

10-month marathon to kill it.

In the first two weeks of October, a resolution disapproving the sale swept through the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the House floor and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Reagan began stroking senators, one-on-one in the family quarters, while his aides twisted arms outside. AIPAC needed 51 votes to win on the Senate floor.

The day before the vote, the lobby's fragile majority shattered when Sen. Roger Jepsen of Iowa — who had promised an AIPAC audience, "I pledge my efforts and my vote to block this sale" — suddenly announced that he was switching sides. Jepsen had neglected to warn AIPAC or his key Jewish backer in Des Moines, a wealthy Republican named Bud Hockenberg. The Senate ended up endorsing the sale, 52 to 48.

Sitting in Jepsen's office hours after the beret, Dine was enraged. "Roger," he told the senator, "everybody has the freedom to change his mind. But you didn't have the courtesy to tell Bud Hockenberg!"

Dine was only partly mollified when Jepsen lost his bid to Democrat Tom Harkin, who received more than \$100,000 from pro-Israel political action committees, and when the Secretary of State Alexander Haig asked Dine's help in passing the administration's foreign aid bill — an acknowledgement from above that the lobby had arrived. There was no getting around the fact that AIPAC had lost. Never again, if Dine could help it.

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spring — like Athens from the head of Zeus, as Dine thought of it — an influential pro-Israel think tank, the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, headed by former AIPAC research analyst Martin Indyk. A host of conservative Republicans would assume leadership positions, taking an active role in the lobby's day-to-day operations. (Today, three of AIPAC's top four lay leaders are GOP loyalists.) And instead of relying on Congress, as I.L. Kenen had admonished, AIPAC would systematically lobby the executive branch and attempt to influence policy at the source.

It all made perfect sense. The belligerent, Dine believed, would be more powerful than ever — "the well-oiled AIPAC machine," he called it. In due course, he was invited for tête-à-têtes at the State Department by Haig's successor, George Shultz — the fire-breathing crackling in Shultz's elegant seventh-floor sanctum — and occasionally accepted phone calls from Ronald Reagan himself. The administration that had been so poorly became, by the late 1980s, the most pro-Israel in history. Foreign aid bills passed by ever-widening margins, and Arab arms sales sessions materialised without the lobby's tacit approval.

AIPAC had come a long way since its start in 1954. But instead of savouring its successes, the lobby turned inward, devoting energy once reserved for legislative battles to intramural bloodletting.

Some employees sensed a troubling new ethos of distrust and paranoia. At least one — Tom Pines, now a congressional aide — was escorted out of AIPAC headquarters by a security guard two hours after asking for a raise, his papers and Rolodex locked away.

A new direction — and trouble. By most accounts, the trouble

had started in 1982, when then-President Weinberg advised Dine to hire Steven Rosen, an analyst at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, Calif. Rosen, a former political science professor who had co-written a popular textbook "The Logic of International Relations," had grown increasingly frustrated during his three years at Rand.

There was little market at the think tank or its principle client, the Pentagon, for the work that had become Rosen's consuming intellectual passion: studying ways that Israel and the United States could cooperate militarily.

"Steve made people nervous," said a Rand employee who knew him when he worked there. "He made no secret of his pro-Israel bias, and that's deadly to their ideology. Rosen's parents were anti-Zionists, sympathetic with the Arab cause as a way to liberate Palestine. But Rosen's father, a physicist, had been writing pamphlets sounding the alarm about excessive Soviet influence. To

A flap ensued in November 1981, when the New York Times described a paper on the subject — which Rosen had done on his own, under private sponsorship — as a Rand Corp. product. The Rand public affairs office disassociated itself from Rosen's paper, noting that it was "incomplete" and "omits many important factors."

The paper urged the Pentagon to pre-position the hardware of a mechanised infantry division in Israel in order to counter the Soviet threat in the Gulf.

A year later AIPAC published Rosen's paper, under the title "The Strategic Value of Israel," as the first in a series of hand-somely produced monographs on U.S.-Israel relations. Rosen was by then the lobby's new research director, and, as Dine once admiringly told an associate, "the best bureaucratic infighter I ever met."

Rosen, 48, has little of Dine's polish — quickly guzzling the remains from a beer bottle, as he stands by the refrigerator in his kitchen after pouring out a glass for his guest. Sleepy-eyed, he talks in a low, insinuating voice, punctuated by sighs. It's the same whether he's making an off-color joke or offering to enumerate the precise 15 ways in which the Middle East peace process could fall apart.

An incisive analyst, he helped convince key members of the Reagan administration that the Jewish state was a U.S. "strategic asset" in the struggle with the Soviets. It was a departure from traditional arguments that America's commitment to Israel — the Middle East's sole democracy — is principally moral, cultural and emotional. Rosen helped encourage more cooperation than the two countries had ever enjoyed, and was credited with roles in promoting joint military exercises, the U.S.-Israel "Arrow" programme to develop an anti-missile defence system, and the restructuring of Israel's debt to the United States.

But with the end of the cold war, the "strategic" argument lost steam. During Desert Storm, when Israel might have damaged the U.S.-led coalition by responding to Iraqi missile strikes, the country was a "potential strategic liability," in the words of Graham Fuller, one of Rosen's successors at Rand. Still

Arab immigrants integrate in French society

By Tahar Ben Jelloun

FOR the sons and daughters of North African immigrants living in France, the Gulf war raised the question of integration suddenly and somewhat brutally. For many, it was time to choose. Called upon to take a stance in a complex war, they passed the test calmly and with dignity. Their behaviour was exemplary.

On the eve of the war, politicians and the media speculated a lot about the "transfer of the Gulf war to France." People feared trouble to such an extent that weapons shops were cleaned out by citizens "preparing to defend themselves."

There was evidence of tension everywhere, and no one could predict how the hundreds of thousands of young Arabs would react during the most painful moments of the war.

The degree of integration had already been put to the test plenty of times during the 80s. In 1987 and 1988, there was a surge of Islamic unrest brought on by the failure of the associative movements and by the failure of the political parties, particularly those on the left, to offer this new generation any serious prospects for the future. The disturbance died down quite quickly, even though extremists remained restless.

Apart from these fits of unrest, it is true to say that young people of North African origin are slowly becoming integrated, although this sometimes happens in a somewhat confused manner. Strangely enough it is the ones who have to do the absorbing who are creating the most problems. There are prejudices and fears. The prejudices are superficial. They have to do with the myths which have surrounded Arabs for centuries, and which

took on wider proportions with the Algerian war. The fear springs not from the difference but from the resemblance. The more these young people react like young French people from their own social set, the more heat-up the xenophobes get.

They see that France is changing and being shaped partly by populations which are not of European origin. That does not mean to say that the process of integration for Poles, Portuguese or Spaniards was quick and unproblematic. However, France has never been to war with these countries, still less has it had any colonial relationship with them. The Algerian war has left a deep wound in people's memories.

Only the successful integration of the children from this period of history can heal it.

The other fear concerns the Islamic religion. Young Arabs are not rejecting Islam in any systematic way. For example, most of them care about observing Ramadan, because it is a community affair, and they do it out of solidarity and a desire not to provoke those who believe in it.

Those who have tried to establish a vigorous form of Islam have only attracted a political lunatic fringe. But those who are seeking a place for themselves in France have understood that anything other than a moderate Islamic

set-up would be an obstacle.

Arab girls have played a most important role in this process of development. It is the girls who become integrated first. They work and are often successful in their studies. Consequently, they get even with their brothers, who have less ambition. The Arab family has developed rapidly thanks to this fierce will on the part of girls to throw in their lot with a society where the laws give women rights.

Islam, in its politically manipulated form, did not stand up to the cultural and psychological onslaught. That is why it can only be spiritual, an inner experience on the part of the individual. All the rest is merely deviation and ideology that the Gulf war swept away, or at least, it diminished the effects of it.

The process of integration currently under way represents a failure on the part of the North African countries. They did not foresee or expect that families who emigrated would evolve socially. The Arab countries used more or less to control their emigrants. They still had a grip on the single men who left but then came back every summer bringing money and presents.

From the moment their families moved to France, they no longer needed to transfer currency to their country of origin. This is particularly true of the Algerian community.

The Moroccans are in a different position. Fewer of them have settled in France for good. The nine billion francs they transfer every year are an indication, of non-integration, but of attachment to their country of origin. However, a generation from now the children of these young people will be completely French. It will take about 30 years.

We know that within each socio-professional class young North Africans are no more delinquent or violent than young French people. Studies have shown that young Arabs have a higher success rate at school than young French people of the same background. This is particularly evident in girls. What relationship will these young people have with their parents' country? They will see it from a distance. It will be a secondary memory, the

memory of another memory. They will feel that they are Arabs, but in a sentimental, instinctive way. It is impossible to forget your origins, your roots. For, successful integration is not a question of renouncing that which constitutes the whole fabric of your being. Successful integration cannot be achieved by sweeping away the past or denying your origins. Some French people demand of these young people that, in order to be accepted, they must in some way "make amends" and distance themselves, for example, from the Islamic values of their parents. Such demands provoke annoyance and rebound back on those who make them.

No one asked this of the Poles, the Portuguese, the Spaniards or the Italians because they come from the same Judao-Christian sphere of life. In the case of the North Africans, besides the cultural and religious differences, there is now a mutual memory forged by the dreadful process of war. Officially, the problem is Islam, at least, Islam as it is presented by the media, in the light of the politically distorted versions brought about by "totalitarian" revolution. The message here is clear. Successful integration means harmony, mutual respect and tolerance, and one cannot dispense with this basis. Those who sincerely want to become part of the fabric of French society to the extent of blending in without losing their souls know that mutual respect is essential. However, the resistance does not always come from them. It comes from those who are afraid of the future, and who forget that France is three-quarters made up of additions and mixtures from just about everywhere.

Integration is not something miraculous. It is an everyday process and an everyday task, and it sometimes involves violence and conflicts. Manifestations of anger are not the expression of ill humour on the part of bored young people. These people have no jobs certainly. But they are expressing something much deeper and more basic, namely, the desire to enter into society and take part in shaping and developing what they consider to be their country. Consequently, as the sociologist Adil Jazouli said, they are trying to turn "violence into conflict." They are organising so that they can have something to say in the face of social institutions.

This "conflictive integration" generates as Jazouli calls it, is improvising ways of approaching society and making its way in. It has broken away from its parents' generation, who did not try to penetrate the fabric of French society. But this break does not constitute negation or rejection of what the "older" generation represents symbolically. Unlike the latter, the younger generation has been led to consolidate the process of integration through culture. Because the young feel more French than Arab, they have decided to go in for integration in a way that is almost irreversible, even if that means conflicts and obstacles. It has to be said that in the early 1970s no one would have thought it possible that, in 1990, the head of state of a Latin American country would be of Arab origin. See you in 2050!

Memory of another memory. They will feel that they are Arabs, but in a sentimental, instinctive way. It is impossible to forget your origins, your roots.

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No one asked this of the Poles,

The men with muscle, AIPAC leaders battling for Israel

Continued from page 41

gift of a knife at his going-away party in 1985.

In December 1988, Bloomfield was fired in a blast of unwelcome publicity airing AIPAC's inner turmoil. The lobby paid him a year's salary as severance, conditioned on his not discussing AIPAC with outsiders. Rosen had won.

AIPAC Kremlinologists — and there are many in the pro-Israel community — blamed Rosen for what they saw as the lobby's alliance with the hardline Likud Party at the expense of the dovish Labourites. Rosen himself, meanwhile, indulged an appetite for *ad hominem*, warning of conspiracies among various Jewish organisations to undermine AIPAC's mission, and keeping tabs on former AIPAC communications director Barbara Ammouy, years after she gave a damaging internal memo to the CBS programme "60 Minutes."

Not surprisingly, he made fierce enemies. Some of them, to his dismay, spread wild rumours about his private and professional affairs.

"Steve is a brilliant guy, but he's always been known as a black-and-white guy," said a close friend of Rosen's who asked not to be identified. "There are no shades of gray. He's very, very combative and tends to dominate

intellectually, so I think that builds up a lot of resentment among people. A lot of people have it out for him."

In the end, Rosen gained control of three AIPAC entities — the foreign policy issues department that includes executive branch lobbying, the media liaison operation and Near East Report. He helped steer an ex-Republican operative named Howard Kobr, whom he originally lobbied to the White House, into the newly revived job of AIPAC deputy director — a development deemed significant by many outsiders, who saw it as evidence of AIPAC's "Republicanisation."

Dine, meanwhile, tried to present a united front, describing AIPAC as "a lean, flexible, state-of-the-art yet conservative operation" that will always be "straight... legally as well as politically." But within the organisation, the executive director was becoming increasingly careful about what he said. He had learned from the rare occasions when he staked out public positions different from the Israeli government's, only to be greeted by criticism from some members of AIPAC's leadership. Worried about creating jealousy whenever the spotlight shone on him, he only agreed to go on the record for this series if his quotes were read back to him for approval.

"Outsiders may say Dine is self-destructive," Dine said recently over dinner. "But people are doing well, I think. They all of a sudden do well when they could go to hell. Why do people go to hell? When they could fly anywhere. Take two successful first presidencies — Nixon and Reagan. What happened to Hubert Humphrey?"

"Reagan. What happened to Nixon?" Dine said. "I don't think

Badran resigns

(Continued from page 1)

If he chose not to incorporate the Muslim Brotherhood.

Most of the sources interviewed by the Jordan Times said that Mr. Masri would embody the concept of national unity between Palestinians and Jordanians in the Kingdom and that this will indeed help cause inside and outside parliament.

"He is as experienced, intelligent and charismatic as any," said one deputy.

"He will make a good prime minister even in these most difficult circumstances that the country is passing through," the deputy added.

Mr. Masri, who was born in Nablus in 1942 and represented his city in the Jordanian Parliament before the Kingdom severed legal and administrative ties with the Israeli-occupied West Bank, has also held prominent posts in consecutive governments.

He was minister of foreign affairs from January 84 to December 88 and deputy prime minister and minister of state for economic affairs in 1989. After his election to this parliament in 1989 he served as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee until he was reappointed foreign minister in January 1991.

Mr. Masri is married with two children. He graduated with a B.A. in business administration from North Texas State University in 1965. He served as ambassador to Spain, France and the United Kingdom in the 70s and 80s.

Some Jordanians were surprised by his choice as prime minister since it was widely believed that either Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker or

former Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidi would be nominated for the job in light of persistent rumours and speculation that Mr. Badran submitted his resignation soon after the end of the Gulf war.

But, many Jordanian politicians and deputies expressed the opinion that Mr. Masri was a logical choice because of his background, experience and integrity.

"He will make a good prime minister even in these most difficult circumstances that the country is passing through," the deputy added. "His government may not be acclaimed on the House floor but I am confident that he will have the majority he needs in any vote of confidence."

Kuwaiti trials spark outcry

(Continued from page 1)

Husseini said: "If they (the Kuwaitis) go ahead with the death sentence, I will never rest until I avenge my brother's death," he added.

Mr. Husseini, who was once jailed in the occupied territories by the Israelis, said that he expected such inhuman action from our "known enemies," not "from our Arab brothers."

Saud Al Husseini, another brother, said that the family tried getting an interview with the American ambassador to Jordan, but it was "easier to see the Lord himself than to see the American ambassador."

Dr. Ghassan Al Jundi, professor of international law at the University of Jordan, said that Jordanians and Palestinians were treated inhumanely by Kuwaiti authorities.

"International law bans any forms of torture against foreign citizens," Dr. Jundi told Petra. "And this view is supported by Article five of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as adopted by the United Nations in 1975," he added.

Side-stepping condemnation of Kuwait, United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that he did not have any "concrete" evidence of human rights violations of Jordanians and Palestinians there.

"I think the Kuwaiti government is making a great error. I think that the government returned to a country where the situation was chaotic and it is difficult to accuse it under such circumstances," Mr. Perez de Cuellar was reported as saying to France's TF1 television channel.

The Palestine National Council (PNC) issued a statement expressing deep pain and outrage over the death sentences passed by the Kuwaiti court and urging international organisations to help put an end to the summary trials.

Sixteen PNC members signed the statement a copy of which was submitted to the Kuwaiti embassy in Amman.

Britain balks

(Continued from page 1)

Dutch officials said they too were reluctant to pull out their troops until the security situation was clear.

Some two million Kurds and Shiites fled into Turkey and Iran after Iraqi troops quelled rebellions after the Gulf war.

Kurdish guerrillas fighting the

Turkish government denounced Monday the peace talks in Bagdad, saying they would only result in further tragedy for the Kurdish people.

The radical separatist Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) also accused Washington and Ankara of establishing the "security zone" in northern Iraq bordering Turkey to help strangle Kurdish rebellions in the two countries.

A statement from the PKK, which has training camps in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, said Kurdish rebel leaders based in Iraq were involved in conspiracies "that would only bring frustration, setbacks and disasters — in short, inevitable death — to our people there."

Iran wants

(Continued from page 1)

That report was not substantiated by Western reporters on the scene.

In another part of his conference, Mr. Habibi said that Iran would not force some one million Iraqi refugees to return home.

But he said that Iran had "created the appropriate conditions for their return, and of course their return depends on the security created for them on the other side of the border."

Mr. Habibi said that henceforth he would be acting as government spokesman, reporting cabinet decisions to the press at a weekly briefing every Monday.

Mr. Habibi also denied Iran is trying to develop nuclear weapons and said its nuclear programme was peaceful.



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Sports

Edberg wins Queen Club title

LONDON (AP) — Stefan Edberg tuned up for his defense of the Wimbledon title by winning the \$500,000 Queens club Grass Court Tennis Tournament for the first time, beating American Davis Wheaton 6-2, 6-3, in Sunday's final.

The Swede underlined his ranking as world no. 1 by winning the title without dropping a set in five matches.

"This is the best I've ever played in the run-up to Wimbledon," Edberg said. "And it's more enjoyable going to Wimbledon after a good win like this."

Wimbledon begins June 24.

The 6-foot-4 (1.93-metre) Wheaton was outgunned on his own serve. Six times in eight service games he had to survive break points. Three times he couldn't.

Wheaton, who needed court-side treatment for a strained hip muscle at 2-2 in the second set, praised Edberg's service return.

"That was the best part of his game," he said. "I tried to vary my serve a lot, and do as many different things as possible, but he just seemed to read it."

Edberg joins a list of Queens Club champions including four-time titlist John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors, Boris Becker, Tim Mayotte and Ivan Lendl. In his only other appearance in the final he lost to Becker in 1988.

Navratilova defeats Zvereva to win title

In Birmingham, Martina Navratilova defeated Natalia Zvereva 6-4, 7-6 (8-6) to win the \$150,000 European women's grass-court Tournament, regaining the title she captured in 1989.

The victory was the top-seeded Navratilova's 155th tournament title, two short of Chris Evert's all-time WTA record, and worth \$27,000.

"I should break the record if I stay healthy," said Navratilova, who didn't lose a set all week. "I wanted match play, which I got, and I'm healthy and I'm not tired. I'll come through Eastbourne without pulling anything I'm ready for Wimbledon."

Navratilova is the top seed for the Eastbourne tournament, another Wimbledon prep, sche-

duled to start Monday.

Sunday's result did not surprise Zvereva.

"I might beat her on grass when she's 60 years old," said the 20-year-old Soviet. "I'm sure I'll never beat her before then. I was out there wondering why she wasn't winning 6-2, 6-2."

Despite her lack of confidence, Zvereva made the 34-year-old Navratilova work hard. She broke the reigning Wimbledon champion's serve twice in the second set and was a break point in the tie-breaker.

But Navratilova, who skipped the Edgbaston tournament last year, clinched victory or her second match point when Zvereva hit a forehand return of serve into the net after 88 minutes of play.

Both women had to play semifinals earlier in the day because of rain Saturday.

Navratilova won hers in 57 minutes against Brenda Schultz of the Netherlands 6-3, 6-2, while Zvereva upset second seed and defending champion Zina Garrison, 2-6, 7-6 (7-4), 8-6.

The penalty shootout was de-

Italy wins Scandia soccer Cup

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Giuseppe Giannini fed the game two minutes before half and Alexander Mostovoy sent the last of the Soviets' penalty kicks wide Sunday, giving Italy a penalty shootout victory over the Soviet Union to win the Scandia Cup.

The victory was some sort of relief for Coach Azeglio Vicini, who was bitterly criticised after Norway upset Italy in a European Championship qualifier June 5. It has been rumoured that Sunday's match would be his last as head of the Italian team.

The Norwegian part-timers beat Italy 2-1 in Oslo, only the second loss in 19 games since October 1989 for Italy.

"I'm quite pleased with the first 90 minutes," Vicini said. "During extra time neither team played well. Both were tired. Overall, I don't think we played so much better than the Soviets, but the penalty kicks decided it."

The two European rivals were forced into the shootout after finishing the 90 minutes of regulation and their 30 minutes of extra time tied 1-1.

The penalty shootout was de-



Azeglio Vicini

cided in the fifth round with the Italians ahead 4-3. Mostovoy, needing to score against goalkeeper Gianluca Pagliuca, who had replaced Walter Zenga at halftime, shot wide.

The Soviets, who needed extra time to edge host Sweden 3-2 in the semifinals earlier in the week, took the lead in opening minute when Igor Korneev surprised Zenga with a left-foot drive from the edge of the penalty area.

Italy, which finished third in last year's world cup, tied it when Roberto Mancini lobbed a free kick over a Soviet defender and Giannini, left unmarked inside the area, blazed a left-foot shot past Chereshev.

Both teams had plenty of chances the rest of the way in a wide-open, entertaining game before 8,072 fans at Rasunda stadium.

The Soviet Union and Norway lead Italy by one point in European Championship qualification group 3, but the Soviets have played one less game.

Only the group winner will advance to next summer's eight-team finals.

Italy faces the Soviets in Moscow Oct. 12.

"But this match doesn't mean so much. There are still four months to go before Moscow and a lot can happen," Vicini said. "We could very well have several changes in the lineup."

But Gianluigi Lentini is expected to stay. The 22-year-old Torino rookie, who had only played 20 minutes on the national team as a substitute before this tournament, again impressed in midfield and was the star of the game.

The victory was worth \$160,000 for Italy, which beat Denmark 2-0 after extra time in the other semifinal.

The tournament served as a rehearsal for next year's European championship finals in Sweden.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY JUNE 18, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

things just what your friends are willing to do to give you the benefit of their hacking and their participation talents.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Out in the world of action and let all about see and realize that you are the one who does value and appreciate the advantages you have as a citizen.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) So many new outlets are about to be yours that you would be wise to carefully note what they are and to prepare yourself for them by studying.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Take that time out to let most everyone understand that you are the one who does not hesitate to carry through with promises you have made.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) A pretty emotional and sensitive partner is now willing to come to terms with you if you will but accept their version of some mutual interest.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Study to show others you are the one who does whatever has been promised by you in any project and you will earn their respect and trust.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) You can have some happy moments during the daytime so use those spare moments to contact persons you like, do the things that appeal to you.

SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

Syria defeats Uruguay 1-0 in surprise win

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — Mounal Ramadan scored on a well-placed header in the 57th minute Sunday, giving Syria a 1-0 victory over Uruguay and the second biggest upset of the three-day old world youth soccer championship. In Sunday's other game, the Soviet Union got an early goal and then hung on to beat Egypt 1-0. Syria appeared to be the better team against Uruguay at Faro, creating several more scoring opportunities and taking control after Ramadan's second-half goal. It's victory matched Korea's heroics Saturday, when its united team stunned Argentina 1-0. The Soviet Union dominated the opening part of its group C game against Egypt at Guinarae and took the lead in the fourth minute when striker Sergei Cherbakov scored off a cross from the right side. However, Egypt recovered quickly and striker Ibrahim El Masry and midfielder Mostafa Sadek missed several good scoring opportunities. Egypt moved well on fast counterattacks but appeared to often lose confidence as it approached the Soviet penalty area.

Red Star Belgrade wins 10th title

BELGRADE (R) — European Cup winners Red Star Belgrade completed their 10th Yugoslav soccer title success Sunday. Red Star beat Sloboda Tuzla 4-0 to take the championship with an eight point margin over Dinamo Zagreb. The Belgrade team dominated the league from the start and won 25 of 36 ties played, losing only five. They scored record 80 goals and collected record-equalling 59 points. Red Star striker Darko Pancev scored 34 goals, setting another Yugoslav record.

Omani cyclist sets out on friendship tour

NICOSIA (R) — An Omani cyclist Monday arrived on the sultanate's border with the United Arab Emirates on the first leg of a five month friendship tour of 17 Arab and European countries. Oman's news agency reported. It quoted Abdul Ghani Al Zadjali as saying the "tour of friendship among people, would end in Italy Nov. 12. He would return home by air five days later." He said that during his tour he would organise a mobile mini fair containing books and video films about the sultanate's history and traditional Omani costumes. In addition to the UAE and Italy, the trip will take him to Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Spain, France, Britain, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n'Jeff



مكتبة من الأصل

Patrese wins thrilling Mexico Grand Prix

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Ricardo Patrese outdueled Williams Renault teammate Nigel Mansell on Sunday to win the Mexican Grand Prix auto race.

Patrese, who started from the pole, battled throughout with Mansell, who started alongside the Italian in the front row. Patrese took the lead on the 15th lap was ahead thereafter, although he was never free on Mansell.

Ayrton Senna of Brazil, the leader in the season points chase, also matched his starting position by finishing third. It was the second defeat in a row for Senna's McLaren-Honda, which dominated earlier in the season by winning the first four races of the year.

It was Williams Renault's first one-two win since the Canadian Grand Prix in 1989 and vaulted Patrese from sixth to the second spot after Senna, who still holds

the lead in points. Mansell moved up from fifth to fourth spot, behind Brazilian Nelson Piquet.

Patrese averaged 122.489 mph (197.757 kph) from 67 laps of the 2.74-mile (4.395-kilometre) circuit, finishing 1.336 seconds ahead of Mansell.

Mansell tried to pass Patrese just before the home stretch, but was unable to get by.

"At first I had a problem controlling my tires," said Patrese, whose engine also had some heating problems. "But I could get back my position quite quickly as the car really worked fantastically well today."

"I got in front of Nigel and then pushed very hard in the middle of the race to create a gap that could give me a little of stability ... Nigel was pushing very, very hard and it was difficult to keep him behind."

Patrese also praised the team, saying: "We proved today that we are really very strong."

IOC admits Namibia into Olympic movement

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — The International Olympic Committee Sunday welcomed the African Nation of Namibia into the Olympic movement.

Namibia, formerly known as south-west Africa, gained independence in March, 1990, after some 40 years of control by South Africa.

On the final day of its 97th session, the IOC said it decided to recognise the National Olympic Committee of Namibia as "an

exceptional case."

Previously, the IOC had agreed not to consider accepting any new members until 1993.

Applications from others seeking recognition, including the British Colony of Gibraltar and the Spanish region of Catalonia, were put on hold.

The decision clears the way for Namibia to send a team to the 1992 summer games in Barcelona.

TOUR OF ITALY

Chioccioli takes Giro



American Lemond (left) with Italian Chioccioli

MILAN, Italy (AP) — Franco Chioccioli, known as "Coppino" for his resemblance to the Italian great "campionissimo" Fausto Coppi, finally has something to support his nickname.

On Sunday he captured by nearly four minutes the Giro D'Italia, Italy's most prestigious cycling marathon which Coppi won five times from 1940 to 1953.

"I am proud of being compared to Coppi, but I am simply Chioccioli," the Giro winner said following the last stage in Milan. Chioccioli, an unheralded 31-year-old from the Tuscan region who was ignored among the lists of pre-race favourites, fought off strong international competition for his first victory in the 21-stage event, which three-time Tour De France winner Greg LeMond says has become as tough as the prestigious French race.

The shy, frail Italian — he is 1.82 metres (5-foot-11) tall but weighs only 60 kilograms (132 pounds) — stunned rivals, experts, teammates and even himself with strong performances in flat, mountainous stages and even in the individual time trials, his weakest segment of racing.

"Don't ask me what has happened. I am asking myself too," Chioccioli said after Saturday's

52-second victory in an individual time trial, which gave him a 3:48 lead and virtually the title. "I can only say it's a fantastic, unbelievable experience."

Chioccioli wore the pink jersey, symbol of the overall leadership, for 19 stages out of 21, won three stages and ended the three-week competition with an impressive margin of 3:48 over runner-up Claudio Chiappucci of Italy.

Last year's winner Gianni Bugno finished more than seven minutes behind.

"He surprised all of us. But he proved the strongest and deserved victory," Bugno said.

Chioccioli's victory came in a year that Italians swept the top four places, with Chiappucci finishing second, Massimiliano Lelli third and Bugno fourth, the first time that has happened since 1969.

Chioccioli, the youngest of eight in a family of farmers from Pian Di Scio, near Arezzo, will not give his rivals a chance to dethrone immediately, saying he will skip the Tour De France next month.

"Now I am only dreaming some rest and peace at home," Chioccioli said.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNAH HIRSCH
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6/17

CHEAP, BUT DEADLY

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH

♦ Void
♦ A J 6
♦ A Q 10 9 6
♦ A Q J 4 3

WEST

♦ Q 10 4
♦ 9 8 5 2
♦ 7 3
♦ K 10 7 5

EAST

♦ A K J 9 8 7 6
♦ K Q 10 7 3
♦ Void
♦ Void

SOUTH

♦ 5 3
♦ 4
♦

Economy

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1991

Financial Markets in co-operation with **Cairo Amman Bank**

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close Mar 14 & 15	Tokyo Close Mar 17 & 18
Sterling Pound	1.6329	1.6324
Deutsche Mark	1.7450	1.7456
Swiss Franc	1.5388	1.5393
French Franc	6.0485	6.1163**
Japanese Yen	140.71	140.93
European Currency Unit	1.1430	1.1420

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Interbank bid rates for amounts exceeding £ 1 million, US\$100,000 or equivalent

Eurocurrency Interest Rates Date: 17/6/1991

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	.03	.15	.31	.61
Sterling Pound	1.31	1.08	1.31	1.08
Deutsche Mark	1.75	1.57	4.36	9.17
Swiss Franc	7.87	7.87	7.81	7.68
French Franc	9.60	9.62	9.62	9.62
Japanese Yen	7.87	7.87	7.88	7.50
European Currency Unit	9.51	9.51	9.96	9.93

Interbank bid rates for amounts exceeding £ 1 million, US\$100,000 or equivalent

Precious Metals Date: 17/6/1991

Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm ²	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm ²
Gold	367.55	7.00	Silver	4.43	.10

* 24 Karat

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin Date: 17/6/1991

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	.680	.685
Sterling Pound	1.1160	1.1216
Deutsche Mark	.3812	.3831
Swiss Franc	.4445	.4465
French Franc	.1122	.1128
Japanese Yen*	.4864	.4884
Dutch Guilder	.3343	.3401
Swedish Krona	.1055	.1060
Italian Lira*	.0512	.0515
Belgian Franc	.01661	.01820

* Per 100

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7900	1.8200
Lebanese Lira*	.0725	.0765
Saudi Riyal	.1620	.1830
Kuwaiti Dinar	-	-
Qatari Riyal	.1850	.1860
Egyptian Pound	.1950	.2150
Omani Riyal	1.7500	1.7700
UAE Dirham	.1850	.1860
Greek Drachma*	.3410	.3600
Cypriot Pound	1.3850	1.4150

* Per 100

Index	15/6/1991 Close	16/6/1991 Close
All-Share	112.04	112.54
Banking Sector	107.94	108.57
Insurance Sector	114.86	114.31
Industry Sector	115.73	116.14
Services Sector	130.02	130.34

December 31, 1990 = 100

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

By Reuters

TOKYO — Stocks finished lower on profit-taking following rallies on Thursday and Friday related to futures expiry and not based on fundamentals. The Nikkei average was down 150.80 points or 0.60 per cent to 24,943.09, with 220 million shares traded.

SYDNEY — The Australian share market was pushed sharply higher by strong support from offshore and local investors. The All Ordinaries closed at 1,520.3, up 16.5 points.

HONG KONG — Market closed Monday and Tuesday for holidays.

SINGAPORE — Share prices closed slightly mixed after selective

U.S. Eximbank grants \$50m credit to Kuwait

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) has granted the Foreign Credit Insurance Association (FCIA) authority to issue \$50 million for short-term export credit insurance covering obligations of the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC).

The special delegated authority allows the FCIA to meet increasing demand from U.S. exporters for repayment risk protection on credit sales to KPC with payment terms up to a maximum of 360 days. FCIA has applications from a number of companies, including General Motors, Oshkosh Trucks, and Ingersoll-Rand, that are exporting U.S. equipment related to the emergency phase of the restoration of Kuwait's oil sector.

The KPC, headquartered in Safat, Kuwait, is the state-owned umbrella corporation which controls all aspects of Kuwait's petroleum resources.

Eximbank is the U.S. government agency which helps the American business community finance their foreign sales. Through a variety of loan, guarantee and insurance programmes, Eximbank helps U.S. exporters compete in the global market-place on the basis of price, performance and delivery.

United Gulf Bank blames \$34 million loss on war

MANAMA, Bahrain (R) — The Bahrain-based United Gulf Bank blamed the Gulf war for a \$34.43 million loss in 1990 compared with a net profit of \$10.56 million the previous year.

"The flight of capital from the area in the initial weeks was sharp and sudden. The level of outflow of private sector deposits is estimated to have reached as high as 30 per cent," the bank said in its annual report.

It said while some deposits had returned to the region, the six-week war in January and February, "added more uncertainty to the geopolitical and economic outlook of the area."

"The war will have a devastating impact on the economies of the Gulf countries in addition to catastrophic ecological destruction," the bank, a joint stock company, said.

Total assets at the end of 1990 dropped 10 per cent to 207.4 million from \$230.7 million a year ago.

The bank said it set aside \$2.6 million for doubtful loans in 1990 compared with \$11.8 million in 1989.

The Kuwait Investment Project Company holds about 96 per cent of the bank's shares.

East Bloc reform makes data worse

BRUSSELS (R) — Bad statistics often get worse instead of better when east European countries start to reform.

In some cases, hardly anyone knows what's happening — and those who do refuse to say on principle.

"Ask the new private companies about their business and they say 'go hell with your questions — we're not a communist state anymore,'" said Mr. Yves Franchet, director general of the European Community's statistics organisation, Eurostat.

Mr. Franchet described the problem of satisfying the growing demand for reliable information on east Europe after a news conference to release a volume of comparative statistics on the region.

Advising readers to treat its contents with a grain of salt, Mr. Franchet said the rapid decentralisation of economic responsibilities made it hard to keep track of information.

The new volume showed falling annual average population growth rates in all six countries when 1986-2000 was compared with the period 1965-1980.

For example, Bulgaria's population growth rate was likely to fall from 0.5 per cent to 0.2 per cent, while Hungary's population would actually fall by 0.1 per cent annually against a 0.4 per cent yearly rise in the earlier period.

The Soviet Union used to have five international trading companies. Now it has 3,000 and they have no idea how to measure foreign trade," he said.

The country report "Central and Eastern Europe 1991," compiled and jointly released by Germany's Federal Statistical Office, gives information on everything

buying interest alternated with light profit-taking. The Straits Times Industrial index ended up 6.58 at 1,534.08.

BOMBAY — Prices rallied on expectations that the Congress Party would form the next government despite falling short of a majority in recent elections. The Bombay Stock Exchange index rose 14.40 points to 1,307.21.

FRANKFURT — A rally in car shares lifted German stock prices at the start of trading but profit taking eroded most earlier gains. The DAX index closed 1.24 points higher at 1,701.07, well below the intraday high of 1,718.21.

ZURICH — Shares closed slightly higher in moderate trading. The SPI index rose 4.9 to 1,117.7.

The new volume showed falling annual average population growth rates in all six countries when 1986-2000 was compared with the period 1965-1980.

For example, Bulgaria's population growth rate was likely to fall from 0.5 per cent to 0.2 per cent, while Hungary's population would actually fall by 0.1 per cent annually against a 0.4 per cent yearly rise in the earlier period.

The transaction was guaranteed by Britain, France, Italy and Japan despite the dissenting voices of a minority of Romanian National Bank directors who predicted the collapse of the Tsarist Russian empire.

After the Russian revolution in October 1917, Moscow retained the treasure, apparently on the grounds that it belonged to the Romanian people and not to the National Bank.

During the inter-war period

gold was currently worth around \$357 an ounce.

He said he was running the National Salvation Front (NSF)

Lack of funding hampers growth prospects of Saudi private sector

ratio of commercial banks' domestic credit to deposits fell to 50 per cent in 1989 from 59 per cent in 1980.

But the ratio of their foreign assets to deposits rose to 81 per cent from 60 per cent over the same period.

"This is exactly the opposite direction from the trend the government needs if it is to encourage the private sector to take up some of the burden for growth," the economists said.

The need to use more of the private sector capital is particularly important when the government has to pay off up to \$60 billion in unexpected costs resulting from the Gulf war, they added.

The bankers say unhappy memories of the many corporate bankruptcies during the mid-1980s oil price collapse, legal problems with assuring loan repayments, and unacceptable business plans are all to blame.

The legal status of lenders under the Saudi Islamic law, which condemns all interest rates

as usury, has never been properly resolved, bankers said.

The economists say the government may have to step in to help lenders and borrowers else together.

For example, the Saudi Industrial Development Fund (SIDF), which is the single most important channel of funds to private sector projects, may concentrate on encouraging better planning design, and marketing as well as putting up initial capital,

SIDF typically funds 50 per cent of an accepted project, the owner putting in 25 per cent of his own money and commercial banks coming in with the rest.

But SIDF has a limit of \$100 million in funding to anyone project, one economist said.

"If you want to develop industry, you need private sector factories on a large scale. Some firms want to do this but they are coming up against the limit," he added.

Italy releases first block of mega-credit for Algeria

ALGIRES (R) — Italy has given the go-ahead to release the part of \$7.2 billion credit for Algeria, earmarked in May for violent unrest in the North African country, the Italian news agency APS said.

APS said Italy's export credit department SACE gave the go-ahead for guaranteed credits of \$2.4 billion, with a guarantee of a later short-term credit of \$300 million.

Another said a continued worsening of the trade balance, coupled with the growing foreign debt, might force Indonesia to reschedule.

The trade balance has been hurt by high imports of capital goods to meet needs to promote exports, which in turn have been slowed by the world economic downturn.

But several analysts said some large projects by politically well-connected local businessmen may be causing some of the damage since they can often raise needed money through state banks.

"All the big projects get financed through state banks whether the move had been sparked by Indonesia's worsening trade position and ballooning current account deficit, which the IMF says grew to \$4.5 billion in 1990/91 from \$2 billion the previous year.

South African parliament repeals segregation law

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Parliament ended the racial classification of citizens Monday, abolishing the last major apartheid law in an overwhelming vote.

The repeal of the population registration act is seen a milestone in the dismantling of apartheid. But the action did not address the biggest race reform still confronting South Africa: Negotiating a new constitution that will give blacks the vote.

The population registration act of 1950 has been the foundation of virtually all apartheid measures and caused "discriminatory humiliation and heartache," Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw said during last week's parliamentary debate in Cape Town.

"The repeal of the act ... is a momentous occasion," The Citizen, a pro-government daily, said in an editorial Monday. "The act determined the place in South African society of all its people, from the cradle to the grave."

Racial classification determined where a person could live, which schools one could attend, which public toilets one could use

and which cemeteries one was buried in.

The only party in the tricameral parliament to vote against repeal of the act was the pro-apartheid conservative party, the official opposition in the white chamber of parliament.

Parliament approved a replacement measure that ends all new race classifications and removes race references that remained in other laws. But people already racially classified will remain so until a new non-racial constitution is negotiated.

The repeal of the population registration act is likely to bring a further easing of foreign sanctions, which have been steadily crumbling over the past year in response to de Klerk's reforms.

De Klerk was to address parliament after the voting, and was expected to reiterate his readiness to begin black-white talks on a new constitution that will give the 30 million blacks equal voting rights.

But the African National Congress and other anti-apartheid groups say the government must free all political prisoners and do

more to end fighting in black townships before negotiations can start.

About 4,000 blacks have been killed in violence during the last year and a half. The ANC has repeatedly claimed de Klerk has not done enough to end the violence, mainly between supporters of the ANC and the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party.

During last week's debate in parliament, Conservative Party member Willem Botha said the population registration act was one of the country's best laws, and was repealed because the ruling National Party "has become ashamed to be white."

But parliament member Jac Rabie told the mixed-race chamber of parliament that nearly everyone in his family was classified differently. Rabie himself was once classified Asian, but is now officially of mixed-race.

The new law, he said, "means my white uncles and I are now the same."

South Africa's parliament has separate chambers for whites, Asians and people of mixed-race. The 30-million black majority is excluded.

Germany, Poland sign historic friendship treaty

BONN, Germany (AP) — Germany and Poland Monday signed a historic friendship and non-aggression treaty that aims to clear away ill feelings that have persisted in the 46 years since the end of World War II.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki signed the landmark pact at the chancellery.

The "treaty on good neighbourliness and friendly cooperation" sets guidelines for intensified economic, cultural and political relations.

The document states that the two nations will "strive toward concluding ... the past's sorrowful chapter" and to "convert into reality their peoples' wish for long-lasting understanding and

reconciliation."

Many Poles still have painful memories of Adolf Hitler's 1939 invasion of their homeland and the Nazis' brutal six-year occupation.

"The treaty parties confirm that they will abstain from the threat or use of force directed against the territorial integrity or political independence of the other treaty party," states the non-aggression clause of the pact.

The document also guarantees the rights of about 200,000 ethnic Germans living in a huge section of Poland that was forfeited by Germany after World War II.

One of the major promises Poland is getting in return is that Germany will help it eventually gain entry into the European

Community (EC).

Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski was quoted as saying the document is crucial not just for Poland and Germany, but also for the integration of wealthy Western Europe and the struggling east.

The newspaper *Die Welt* Monday quoted him as saying that German-Polish cooperation "can and should foster the growing-together of both parts of Europe into a unified whole."

Under enormous pressure from Germans who had been forced from land forfeited by Germany to Poland after the war, Kohl early last year refused Warsaw's demand to state that united Germany would never seek to regain the land.

Roh asks cabinet to prepare for unification of two Koreas

SEOUL (R) — South Korean President Roh Tae-Woo told his cabinet Monday to prepare the way for unification with communist North Korea, saying the division of the Korean peninsula would not last beyond this century.

"There is a possibility that the Korean peninsula will be unified in the middle of the 1990s, and I believe the division will not last beyond this century," a government spokesman quoted Roh as telling a cabinet meeting.

"Internationally, a foundation for unification has been successfully constructed. Now is the time for us to lay the foundation at home as early as possible," Roh was quoted as saying.

Roh ordered the cabinet to study German unification last year to help them formulate policies for a united Korea.

Unification minister Choi Ho Joong told the cabinet meeting that it would be difficult for the two Koreas to achieve unification as Germany did.

"There has been a continuation of tensions and confrontations between the South and North Korea," Choi said.

"On the other hand, there had been exchanges and cooperation in the past 40 years in Germany. Despite this, the unified Germany now faces serious problems in overcoming differences between the people in the east and west," Choi said.

Roh has placed high priority on improving ties with North Korea and its communist allies since he took office in February 1988.

Roh has repeatedly offered to



Rob Tae-Woo

51 arrested

In another development, fifty one people have been arrested and 415 others are under investigation for vote-buying, bribery and other illegal activities in the run-up to local elections in South Korea this week, officials said Monday.

As the number of arrests relating to Thursday's poll increased, Roh ordered a strict crackdown on campaign irregularities.

"Ferret out and strictly clamp down on corrupt activities, regardless of whether they were committed by ruling or opposition camps," Roh was quoted as telling his cabinet ministers Monday.

The 130,000 strong national police have been put on full alert to prevent corruption in the elections for councils in six large cities and nine provinces.

The June 20 poll is the second round of local polls. Ward and town council elections were held in March.

Elected local government was abolished by a military government in 1961. Revival of local autonomy has been a main opposition demand and was a Roh campaign promise.

Some political analysts view Thursday's election as a test of popular support for Roh's government which took office in 1988.

China calls Pope's naming of Chinese cardinal unacceptable

BEIJING (AP) — China accused Pope John Paul II Monday of meddling in its internal affairs by appointing a Chinese priest as a cardinal.

The Pope disclosed late last month that he had secretly named then Bishop Ignatius Gong Pinmei a cardinal 12 years ago, while the former prelate of Shanghai was still in prison.

Cardinal Gong, also spelled Kung, spent 30 years in prison for refusing to denounce the Catholic Church in Rome. He now lives in a home for retired priests in Stamford, Connecticut.

The foreign ministry called the appointment "an interference in China's internal affairs" and unacceptable.

AIDS discoverer calls for 'Gulf war' against disease

By John Follain
Reuter

FLORENCE, Italy — The doctor who discovered AIDS urged the United States Monday to launch an offensive against the killer disease as big as its Gulf war.

In an interview to mark the 10th anniversary of his first report on AIDS, Dr. Michael Gottlieb said President George Bush was doing too little to slow the epidemic.

"In the first 30 days of the Gulf war (to oust Iraq from Kuwait), 14 American soldiers died. On the home front, 2,500 Americans died of AIDS," said Gottlieb, in Florence for the seventh International AIDS Conference.

"We need a war plan against the HIV virus (which causes AIDS) as big and comprehensive as that which the U.S. deployed in the Gulf war," he said. "Otherwise we will never win."

He urged Bush to put AIDS at the top of the domestic agenda and appoint a White House adviser to deal exclusively with it.

Gottlieb, an American, was the first to report on June 5, 1981, a new disease which broke down the body's immune system. The HIV virus itself was identified a year later.

He described five Los Angeles homosexual men who had developed a rare form of pneumonia which had already killed two of them.

More than 500,000 Americans will develop AIDS in the next decade, according to official U.S. estimates.

By the year 2000, 10 million adults worldwide will have developed the disease. Forty million adults and children will be infected with the virus, the World Health Organisation (WHO) believes.

"The U.S. epidemic could have been prevented. It's the government's fault if somebody gets the virus because they weren't informed enough about infection through sex or drugs," said Gottlieb.

He said the anti-AIDS plan should highlight intravenous drug users as a high risk group spread-

ing HIV among both men and women, through dirty needles and sexual intercourse.

The HIV virus is spread through the bloodstream and can be caught through sexual contact and sharing contaminated hypodermic needles.

AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is so hard to treat because it destroys the body's immune system rather than killing victims directly.

Gottlieb said the programme should include easy access to drugs for some users and to clean needles.

"That sounds radical but that's how the administration's condom campaign was described in the mid-1980s," he said.

Homosexual men have so far

COLUMN 10

Prostitutes use radio station to combat AIDS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)

— Prostitutes have started a radio station that broadcasts news, music, interviews and advice about safe sex from Vila Mimosa, Rio's oldest red-light district. Euridice Coelho Reis, president of the Rio Association of Prostitutes, said the group decided radio would be the best way to reach members with messages about AIDS, because so many of the women are literate. Ms. Reis, who is 44 and formerly worked in Vila Mimosa, said the station also was effective in reaching clients. Many married customers are hesitant about taking leaflets home, she said, because they don't want their wives to discover where they spend their free time. "Prostitution is believed to be a major cause of AIDS spreading beyond the high-risk groups of intravenous drug users and male homosexuals to women and heterosexual men. Two Vila Mimosa prostitutes died of AIDS in April, the month the radio station began broadcasting.

Two yachtsmen safe after ordeal

LONDON (AP) — Two British yachtsmen who spent six days drifting in a life raft without food after their boat sank during a long-distance race were rescued by a warship, the British coast guard said Sunday. Geoff Hales and Andrew Webster were picked up by the Portuguese warship *Vasco De Gama* 600 miles (965 kilometres) from the Azores; said a spokesman at the coast guard station in Falmouth, on England's southwest coast. They were due to arrive in Lisbon Tuesday. Hales and Webster took to their life raft when their yacht, the 30-foot (nine-metre) *Minitech*, capsized and sank on the outward leg of the Falmouth-to-Azores race, which began June 1.

Drug squad hits wrong house

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP)

— A drug squad overturned furniture, destroyed appliances and smashed a toilet to bits during a raid on the wrong house, police said. "I thought somebody was shooting at us when all that glass came flying in," said Lloyd Miner, who was watching television with his girlfriend when police came crashing. Police said the officers ignored a routine safety check and hit the wrong address.

Chief Philippine volcanologist Raymund Punongbayan said the last major eruption was Sunday morning and the level of explosions could weaken.

Tremors rocked the area throughout the night, but by Monday Pinatubo appeared to have quietened down and scientists said the worst may be over.

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Monday's talks involved four political parties — the two Protestant unionist parties, the Moderate Social Democratic and Labour Party and the Middle of the Road Alliance Party.

The proceedings finally got under way after seven weeks of procedural wrangling that tested Brooke's patience and diplomacy to the limit.

Northern Ireland's only previous attempt at power-sharing collapsed in 1974 after just one year when a Protestant-inspired general strike brought the province to its knees.

Sir Ninian Stephen, Australian governor-general from 1982 to 1989, confirmed he has accepted the difficult diplomatic task of bridging centuries of mistrust between Protestant and Catholic.

Man devotes life to search for mysterious beast

WATER VALLEY Alberta (AP) — It's not that Tom Steenburg is fanatical about the Sasquatch, a hairy, man-like creature Americans call Bigfoot. He's merely obsessed. How else to describe a hobby that consumes all his spare time and, alas, as wife Pam Ruefully acknowledges, every bit of spare money? "It's been an obsession since I was a kid," said Steenburg, a 30-year-old hospital maintenance employee. "My parents hoped I'd grow out of it." It isn't easy being Alberta's unofficial Hunter of the Sasquatch, which hundreds of people claim to have seen in the Pacific Northwest. Scientists generally reject the idea of such an animal and the limnic fringe makes it hard for a serious researcher to be taken seriously. Steenburg said he spends as much time and efforts debunking false sightings and hoaxes as he does in search of the elusive beast. "I don't believe in it 100 per cent because I've never seen one," he said. "You have to be skeptical to do research." On the other hand, Steenburg noted, he has never seen a wolverine during years of wandering the magnificent Western Canadian wilderness in the foot of the Rockies.



Bodies of the victims of Sunday's massacre in Punjab after a Sikh terrorist gunned down 76 train passengers

Punjab cities close down to protest against mass killings

LUDHIANA, India (R) — Cities in the north Indian state of Punjab largely stopped work Monday in protest against the massacre of 76 train passengers by Sikh separatists, officials said.

They said shops and businesses in major cities mostly closed following Saturday night's slaughter of mainly Hindu passengers aboard two trains near the industrial city of Ludhiana.

Senior official S.S. Channi said an intensive search for the killers was continuing.

The killings were part of a Sikh militant effort to stop state and national elections June 22.

The militants, whose decade old campaign for an independent Sikh homeland has cost the lives of thousands, say the elections would give a facade of legitimacy to Indian rule of the rich, northern agricultural state.

They have killed about 20 candidates for a 117-state assembly to take back power exercised directly from New Delhi for more than four years.

The militants have also called a state-wide curfew for June 21 and 22 and told people anyone who tries to vote risks being shot.

U.S. armada rescues Americans from threatened Philippine base

MANILA (R) — A U.S. naval armada Monday plucked American families from a military base in the Philippines threatened by an erupting volcano that has killed at least 164 people in a series of destructive blasts.

A U.S. naval battle group headed by the aircraft carrier Abraham Lincoln picked up 5,000 dependents of American servicemen Monday from Subic Bay Naval Base. U.S. spokesmen said a total of 20,000 people would be evacuated.

As American families pulled out, about a quarter of a million Filipinos crowded into churches, schools and gymnasiums, or took refuge with relatives after fleeing by bus or on foot from the erupting volcano which killed at least 164 people in a weekend of terror, relief officials said.

Those killed included a nine-year-old American girl in Subic.

Government officials estimated damage to crops and property at almost \$200 million.

"I went through the Japanese occupation, but the war was never anything like this," said 75-year-old Corazon Monteclaro, as one arrived at an evacuation camp in San Fernando on the perimeter of a 40 kilometre danger zone" around the volcano.

Others were killed when villages were swamped by mudslides and floods triggered by a tropical storm.

Relief and government officials said 48 died in Pampanga province, 45 in Zambales province, 16 in Tarlac province, five in the Batangas peninsula, 34 in Glanga town and 16 in the town of Angeles.

More were feared buried in towns and villages swamped by cascading mud unleashed when Mount Pinatubo erupted in a deadly series of explosions, causing buildings to collapse under the weight of accumulated ash and sand.

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